

30868 to 30880—Continued.

30869. *VITIS BARBATA* Wall.

Grape.

“A native grape.”

Distribution.—On the Khasi Hills ascending to an elevation of 3,000 feet, and in the provinces of Assam, Sylhet, Pegu, and Tenasserim in India.

30870. *OPERCULINA TURPETHUM* (L.) Manso.

“A morning-glory with large white flowers and much-inflated pods. Quite ornamental.”

Distribution.—Throughout India and extending southeastward through the Malay Archipelago and Polynesia to Australia.

30871. *IPOMOEA* sp.

Morning-glory.

“A morning-glory with rather small yellow flowers.”

30872. *IPOMOEA* sp.

Morning-glory.

“A slender native morning-glory.”

30873. *MEIBOMIA LASIOCARPA* (Beauv.) Kuntze.

“A species 3 to 5 feet high producing abundant seed in dense clusters.”

Distribution.—From the Himalayas, where it ascends to an elevation of 4,000 feet, through India, Ceylon, and the Malay Archipelago to the Philippines, and in Madagascar and tropical Africa.

30874. *MEIBOMIA GANGETICA* (L.) Kuntze.

“A species 3 to 4 feet high, the seed not very abundant.”

Distribution.—Throughout the Tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere from Africa and India eastward to China and Australia.

30875. *MEIBOMIA PULCHELLA* (L.) Kuntze.

“A half-shrubby species, 3 to 6 feet high, producing abundant seed.”

Distribution.—From the eastern Himalayas in India southwestward to Ceylon, and in China and the Malay Archipelago to the Philippines.

30876. *INDIGOFERA NIGRESCENS* Kurz.

“An annual legume with pink flowers and abundant seed. Grows 1 to 4 feet high. Herbage odorous and not eaten by cattle. To be tested as a green-manure plant in Florida and Biloxi, Miss.”

Distribution.—On the slopes of the Khasi Hills in India and in the southwestern part of the province of Yunnan, China.

30877. *INDIGOFERA NIGRESCENS* Kurz.

“A legume 1 to 4 feet high, quite erect. Annual, perhaps of value for green-manure crop.”

Distribution.—Same as the preceding number.

30878. *MOGHANIA MACROPHYLLA* (Willd.) Kuntze.

“An erect, stout legume, 3 to 7 feet high, quite leafy but with coarse stems. The pods are produced in dense clusters. Try for forage and green manure.”

Distribution.—From the central Himalayas in northern India southwestward to Ceylon, and in Malakka, southern China, and the Malay Archipelago to the Philippines.

30879. *CANAVALI TURGIDUM* Graham.

“A seashore species, climbing the trees to a height of 20 feet. Not eaten by the natives. It is closely related to *Canavali obtusifolium* (C. *lineata*).